A CASE IN SURGERY.

Which Shows That a Man May Do Too Much for Love of Woman.

Translated from the German of Zschokke by E. C. Waggener.



OUIS THEVENET. Surgeon, received a note one morning in the Autumn of 1782 without a signature bidding him call next day at a retire l country house on the road leading to Paris, and to bring with him whatever was necessary to perform an amputation. The most celebrated man in the profession at that

epoch, it was no unusual thing for him to be summoned even across the Channel to England for the exercise name was signed.

Some practical joker, doubtless, who thinks to make a fool of me," he thought, and did not every truth that one at first is loath to be-

Three days later he received another request couched in more urgent terms, and also containing the notification that next day, at 9 o'clock sharp, a carriage would call for him. In fact, prompt to the minute the following

morning an elegant open carriage drew up at his door. Thevenet hesitated no longer, but took his seat in it. As the carriage-door closed upon him, however, he said to the driver: "But who is it that wants me; to whom do you take me?"

'Things of which I am ignorant concern me not," the driver answered, which was equivalent to adding: "And what I don't know I won't get into trouble by talking of." "You are a churl!" testily cried Thevenet; but the coachman sat as dumb as a carp, and

presently the carriage halted before the door of the house designated. "But whom am I called for? Who lives, or is

ill here?" Thevenet demanded again, before dismounting from the carriage.

The coachman shrugged his shoulders and

answered as before. The house door opened at the moment, and a gentleman came to meet him, a man close upon 30 perhaps, who spoke with a pronounced English accent, and who at once escorted him to a large, airy bedroom on the second floor of the dwelling.

"You sent for me, Monsieur?" Thevenet

"Yes, and am exceedingly obliged for the trouble you have taken to respond," replied the Englishman. "Be seated, please; coffee, chocolate, or wine is here beside you in case you desire refreshment before the operation." "Show me the patient, Monsieur; an examination must be made first to determine if au amputation be really necessary."

Thevenet, absolutely necessary. Sit down, I beg of you, and listen to me one moment. Your skill is well known to me; I have perfect faith in you, and here, waiting for you, is a purse containing your fee-100 guineasfor the operation that you are called to perform. Nor is that all you will receive, provided the thing is successfully done. On the other hand, if you refuse to yield to my wishes, behold this pisto!-you are in my power and I never miss my man."

"I do not fear your pistol, sir." Thevenet returned. "But what do you want of me? can't be anywhere." Speak out-Why am I brought here?" "To cut off-my right leg!"

"Certainly, sir, certainly; your head, too if you wish it. But your leg, Monsieur, or I am mightly mistaken, is perfectly sound. You ran upstairs ahead of me as spry as a rope-dancer. What ails your leg, Mousieur?' Nothing, nothing whatever; I only wish net, drily.

"Rid of a sound leg! Sir, you are a fool!" "Which is no affair of yours, Monsieur Theyenet, remember." "But how has it offended you, that leg of

"It has not-not the least in the world; but I'm bound to have it off. Yes or no, Mon. Thevenet; will you do as I require?"

"Just as soon, sir, as you bring me witnesses to prove your sanity, or give me some reasonshie or defensible ground for your wish to be

"But I cannot at the moment tell you the | Co. A, 11th Ill., Palo, Ill. truth of the matter. I may, however, before the year is out. Moreover, I'll wager you, Mon. le Doctor, that when that time comes, you yourself will agree that the ground upon which I based my wish to be rid of my leg was of the noblest."

"I decline, sir, decline peremptorily, th you give me your name, home, family, and "All of which you shall know in the future, though not at present. I am a gentleman, and

a man of honor; later on"-"A man of honor does not threaten his physician with a pistol. I repeat, then, unless there is actual necessity for so doing, I will not mutilate you. I have duties to perform, even to one unknown to me. If you desire to be the murderer of an innocent man, of a father of a family-shoot and be hanged to you!"

Good! Pil do it, Mon. Thevenet," exclaimed the Briton, seizing the pistol. "I'll shoot, as you say, but I'll not shoot you, though I'll force you, all the same, to cut off my leg. What you refuse to do for me from courtesy, for love of money or fear of a bullet, you shall do through pity.'

"Eh? Pity, say you?" said Thevenet. "Exactly, for here, on the spot, now this moment, I'll shatter my leg with a pistol-ball!" Thevenet sprung up to wrest the pistol from

"Stop!" cried the Englishman," one step and I fire; but first answer me a question : Do you-I ask you as a surgeon-wish to unnecessarily increase or prolong my suffering?"

"You are a fool, sir, a stubborn fool! have your way! Get ready; I will cut off your

Which he did without further parley, accomplishing his task like a master. The invalid. by his skill restored to health in the briefest while, rewarded him richly, clasped him gratefully to his heart at parting, shed tears of joy for the loss of his limb, and set out for England with a wooden leg.

Three months passed, and then one day the mail brought Thevenet a letter from England. "To Mon. Louis Thevener, M. D., Calais, France.

"MY DEAREST DOCTOR: Please find inclosed, as further proof of my profoundest 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Jackgratitude, the accompanying draft for 250 son, May 12, Champion Hills, May 16, Siege guineas on Panschaud Bros., bankers, Paris. of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 1, 1863; Baker's You have made me the happiest of earthly mortals by depriving me of the limb that stood in the way of this desired consummation. Now, also, my estcemed benefactor, may you July 20; Atlanta, July 22, Atlanta, July 28, learn the cause—as you then called it-of my

"You declared, on the occasion referred to, that there could be neither reasonable nor de- The regiment was with Sherman's army at the fensible grounds for a self-imposed mutilation | surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston. such as mine. I also offered to bet you that you would come to my way of thinking when the reason was told you. You declined that, the United States Treasury, perhaps \$3,000.000,

too. No matter; to details, ond time I met Emile Harley, the most perfect | rate of interest was paid.-EDITOR NATIONAL of women. I adored her. Her wealth and TRIBUNE.] family connections were satisfactory to my relatives. As for me, it was her beauty and her angelic disposition only for which I cared. I enrolled myself in the train of her ardent

admirers. "Alas, then, my good Thevenet, trouble fell upon me. She loved me, beyond any and all men-loved me. She did not conceal it; she loved me, and for that reason dismissed me. In vain I pleaded with her; in vain supealed to her parents, who sided with me. She re-

mained immovable. "For a long time I was unable to discover the cause of her rejection of me, whom she passionately loved, as she herself admitted. Then one of her sisters disclosed to me the secret. Emile Harley, beautiful as she was, had the misfortune to have been born with only one leg, and by reason of this defect hes:tated to become my wife. She believed that I would love her less when I learned of this imperfection.

factor, the thing was accomplished, and I returned to London with my good wooden leg. "Previously, however, I had written to England that a fall from my horse had broken my leg and amputation would be necessary. I had the sympathy of all, and Emile swooned with sorrow the first time she saw me. She was inconsolable for a long while, but finally consented to become my wife. The day after our marriage I confided to her the secret of what my desire to possess her had cost me. Ske loved me all the more tenderly.
"Ah, my good Thevenet, had I ten legs to

lose I'd cheerfully, without a twinge of regret, give them all for Emile! "I shall be grateful to you as long as I live. Come to London and see us. Learn to know my treasured wife, and say again, 'You are a

"Faithfully yours, CHARLES TEMPLE."

To this Thevenet promptly replied: "DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you for your magnificent present, for I cannot term it compensation for the small service I rendered you. I wish you every happiness with your good and excellent wife. True, a leg is a great deal to give for even a beautiful, virtuous, and loving woman, yet not too much if in the end one does not come to think himself cheated in for his wife; other men also have given ribs for their loves-some a head, Still, after all, you must allow me, in a measure, to stand by my opinion. I add, therefore, that you are of his skill. Nevertheless, the receipt of this | right-for the present moment, when you are anonymous note did somewhat surprise him. in the full paradise and Springtime of matri- tion for him and his poems is of a singularly The day, the hour, and the place were given | mony. I, too, will be right when the proper with the greatest exactness, but, as stated, no time comes, as come it will, the single difference between our opinions being that mine is a view slow to be recognized and accepted, like

"Be not too confident, sir; in two years time I fear that you will regret that you had your leg taken off above the knee. You will think it would have been better to have kept below the knee-cap. In three years' time you will feel that the loss of a foot would have been enough. In four years' time you will declare that the sacrifice of a big toe, and in five years the loss of a little toe, would be too great, and in six years' time the paring of a nail sufficient.

"All of which I say with no intention of detracting from the worth of your estimable wife. Women could better preserve their beauty and charm unchangeably than men preserve their judgment concerning them. I, too, in youth, would any day have given my life for a beautiful woman, but never a leg; for that I should never have ceased to regret all my life long. Had I done so I should to-day say to myself, as I said to you, 'Thevenet, thou wert a fool!' "With which I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant, "THEVENET, Surgeon."

Eleven years passed, the Reign of Terror had come, and Thevenet, suspected of sympathy with the aristocracy, fled to London to save his neck from the knife of the guillotine. His first act, naturally enough, was to make inquiries for Sir Charles Temple. His residence was given him, and shortly afterwards he was admitted at the door.

In a big chair by the fireside, a foaming pot of porter before him, and surrounded by sat a very fat gentleman, so fat, indeed, that he rose to greet him with difficulty. "Ah, Thevenet, Thevenet," cried the fat man

when he saw him, "forgive me that I do not run to meet you, but this accursed wooden leg "But I tell you that it is necessary, M. of mine hinders me in all I would do. You have come, of course, to see if I have yet arrived at your opinion?" "Not at all; I come as a fugitive to seek

your protection." "Good! you'll stay, then, and take up your quarters with me, wise man that you are! Stav and comfort me, for truly, Thevenet, but for this godless wooden peg of mine, which has made me unfit for everything, I'd be sailing today an Admiral under the blue flag of my country. Instead, I sit here, read the papers, and swear till I'm black and blue because I

"But your wife, Sir Charles, 'tis she who can comfort you far better than I can." "Ah, God in heaven! no. Her wooden leg, you know, forbids her dancing; she devotes herself, therefore, to cards and scandals. Truly, there's no living with her." "I was right, then, Sir Charles," said Theve-

"Right? I should say so; but not a word, if you love me, not a word on the subject. It was a stupid business. Had I my leg again I wouldn't give the paring of a single toe-nail for the best woman living. Between you and me, Theyenet, I was a fool, I frankly admit it, but don't tell!

The 11th Ill.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please give a short sketch of my old regiment, the 11th Ill., and oblige-Samuel P. Hayes,

The 11th Ill. was mustered in originally as a three-months regiment, but was remustered at Bird's Point, Mo., for three years, July 13. 1861, one-third of the men remaining in service. It performed garrison duty in Missouri until February, 1862, when it embarked on the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson. killed, 181 wounded, and 88 missing, a total of 339 out of 500 engaged. Many of the missing were killed and wounded. At this time it was W. H. Wallace's Brigade of McClernand's Divison. It fought at Shiloh in Marsh's (Second) Brigade, same division, taking 239 officers and men into action and losing 17 killed, 69 wounded and 17 missing. During the Vicksburg campaign it was in Rausom's (Second) Brigade, McArthur's Division, Seventeenth Corps. In the assault of May 22, 1863, it lost three killed, 30 wounded, and nine missing; Col. Nevins being among the killed. At Liverpool Hights, Feb. 5, 1864, it lost four killed and nine wound ed, and at Yazoo City, March 5, nine killed, 24 wounded, and 12 missing. The 11th was on the Slocum Expedition to Jackson, Miss., and moved to Morganzia, La., in July, 1864. It took part in the siege operations about Mobile, and the fighting at Fort Blakely. In April, 589 men of the 109th Ill. were consolidated with the 11th. The 11th was mustered out of service July 14, 1865, and the men whose terms had not expired were transferred to the 8th and 46th Ill. It was one of the 300 fighting regiments given by Col. Fox, having lost seven officers and 179 men killed or died of wounds, and one officer and 284 men died of disease.

The 32d Ohio. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In how many

TRIBUNE.

How much money was there in the United at Greenbrier, W. Va., Oct. 3. 1861; Camp Alleghany, W. Va., Dec. 31, 1861; McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862; Cross Keys, June 8, Port Republic, June 9, Harper's Ferry, Sept. 12 to 15, Creek, Miss., Feb. 4, 1864; Clinton, Feb. 5, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Nickajack Creek, July 6-10, Peach Tree Creek. Siege of Atlanta, July 28 to Sept. 4, Savannah, Dec. 10-21, 1864; Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

When James Buchauan left the Presidential chair there was a small amount of money in but the country was heavily in debt and \$60,-"On my return from the East Indies the sec- 000,000 had to be borrowed, for which a high

Grant and the Bounty Bill.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: C. R. L., Ris ing City, Neb., seeing an inquiry in the issue of Jan. 5 by G. B. H., in regard to President if he did not at the same time veto the equalization of bounty bill, which was fully as just a bill as any service pension bill. have always been informed that he did. IGen. Grant never vetoed the equalization of bounty bill, -EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Mrs. Lincoln.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Who was Mrs. Abraham Lincoln before she was married ?-O. C. RUSSELL, Bowling Green, O. [Mrs. Lincoln was Mary Todd, daughter of Hon. Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky. Abra. times. The shoes are first stuffed with cotton rather go into a store than marry. Dixi! Susan One word and you have it: I resolved to be ham Lincoln married her Nov. 4, 1842. to keep them in shape, then wrapped in the B. Anthony has spoken. her. Thanks to you, Thevenet, my bene- | EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]





ISS BURNS, a young great-granddaughter of elaborate in style and material. Some of the prettiest are made of two or even three differ-Robert Burns, is said to resemble the poet very closely. Scottish andiences are intensely

enthusiastic at the Burns celebrations anyhow, and when at Dumfries during the unvailing of the Burns Statue, she appeared on the platform, she was given a the exchange. Adam was forced to give a rib | regular ovation. The World's Fair managers are coaxing her to come to Chicago this year. It would be a great delight to the many admirers of her poet-ancestor to see this girl who is so much like him. Their love and admiraopen-hearted and earnest nature, like that granted to few men-poets or otherwise.

The favorite skating costumes are made with fur-trimmed Russian blouse, and plain, rather short, fur-edged skirt. Red is a color particularly pleasing for skating-gowns. Often entire costumes are made of it, trimmed with black or dark-brown fur. Or it is used in facings and linings that gleam out almost continually while exercising so vigorously as one must do in

A gown with Directoire lapels and buttons and 1830 sleeves is shown in the cut. The gown is of dark-blue serge, with lapels, buttons, belt, and cuffs of dark-blue velvet. The pointed vest-piece and straight-band collar are made of soft white silk. The sleeves are made



with long folds falling from the shoulder to the elbow. The hat to be worn with the costume is a flat black felt, trimmed in front with loops and ends of heavy black silk ribbon.

Another royal wedding has taken place-this time a German one. The youngest sister of the Emperor, Princess Margaret, was married to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse. First there was the civil ceremony, and then the rehow big a fool, Thevenet, for the Lord's sake, ligious one. The bridal costume was a white silk crepon ornamented with daisies. It was confined at the waist with a golden girdle. Then, she wore a diamond necklace. After the religious ceremony came the wedding banquet, and then the "Fackeltanz." In this dance the guests took their places in semi-circles to the right and left of the throne in the order of their rank. Twelve Ministers of State, carrying each a candle, invited the bridal couple to dance, then they escorted them around the hall. The bride then invited the Emperor to dance; the bridegroom invited the Empress. In storming the latter fort, the 11th lost 70 | After the two couples had made the circuit of the room, 12 pages took the 12 torches and handed them to other guests, who continued the ceremony until all the guests were dancing. Finally, the pages led the procession, escorting the bridal couple to their apartments. Here the Mistress of the Robes distributed garters to the gentlemen, and the wedding celebrations for the first day were over.

Many of the new gros grain and moire silks are changeable, and introduce the secondary color so delicately that they make delightful trimmings, especially for woolen goods that have two colors in the pattern, or are suitable to make up with some light shade. Such a gown was a dark-green and pinkish-tan plaid, made in Directoire style. The wide lapels, the cuffs, belt, and a band around the skirt were of dark-green velvet. Inside the lapels there was a pointed piece with a straight standing collar of the changeable silk in moire. It was dark-green with rosy pink showing delicately around the water markings. A narrow accidents, in prison, etc. - EDITOR NATIONAL frill of the silk was also used on the sleeves.

A dainty evening gown of white silk has trimmings and girdle of white lace over lightbattles did the 32d Ohio take part, and what blue satin. The gown is very full, but it is made over a perfectly-fitting lining. The Em- lin, is gathered at the sides, giving a very States Treasury when Buchanan left the Presi- pire sleeves are caught in, and almost form graceful effect. The sash and its rosets are dential chair?-Jonas Burron, Zanesville, O. another puff. A narrow Watteau fulness is white satin. The gown can be copied in any

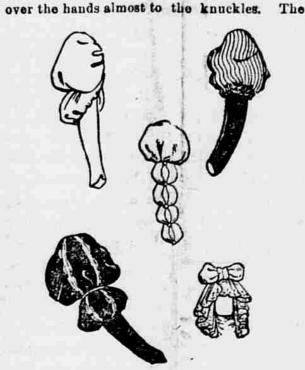


Grant signing the bill to increase his salary falls in a short train. The square yoke is made from \$25,000 to \$50,000, would like to know of rows of lace and tiny blue forgetmenot flowers. The gown is classical and graceful, rather than stylish, and needs to be made carefully and worn well to look well.

White linen cases, stamped with small flower designs, embroidered with delicate colors and spin, weave and make carpets and soap, while bound with white silk braid, are used for party now all that is done at the factories. Young the Big Piney, Mo., encountered a band of the tor, built at Pittsburg in 1863?—H. C. Rowslippers. The cases are scarfs somewhat wider | men do not make very much money to support | enemy on the 7th, and routed them, capturing than the shoes and several times longer, so that | their wives, and there is such a craze for dissithey may be wrapped around two or three pation among them that the women would

Sleeves nowadays are very satisfactory, as girl of about 20, a they range from the plainest one to those most

> ent materials, so are especially adaptable to making over gowns. In the cut the first sieeve has a long, closefitting lower part with a slashed cuff falling



big puff of the upper part is gathered in to make a second puff. The lower of these puffs reaches the upper one.

The second sleeve has a long, close-fitting sleeve finished at the top with a huge puff of striped material. The connection between the two is covered with a band of "moss" trimming. A sleeve thus made was of brown, the lower sleeve velvet, the upper of striped silk in Persian colors-reds and browns mostly.

The next sleeve, more easily recognized by its description than number, has a shoulder puff, and then the sleeve for the rest of the way consists of only four ribbons caught at intervals and finished at the wrist with another ribbon band. It makes a pretty bleeve for evening gowns and perhaps might be useful for Summer gowns for evening wear.

Another sleeve, sometimes called the "Venetian sleeve," has the long sleeve of velvet, even, as the others. The cuff is finished in a deep point. A dark-green wool gown had sleeves like this of dark-green silk and velvet of the same shade, with light-blue silk to puff out between the slashes; for the double puff is slashed twice, each one with long slashes, then the slashings are faced back with the light-blue. The blue is puffed and sewed to the lining; then the slashed green puffs are put over them. The bands across and at the bottom of the puffs were of velvet, lined with blue, which showed a very little on either side. This sleeve, in order to be made easily, must have the lining of the proper shape, and then the outside can be fastened right to it and the sleeve sewn right up along its seams. The puffs are only made on the top part. The under side of the sleeve is made of velvet, cut out exactly like the lining. It is difficult to make the sleeve any other way. This sleeve spoken of here was made carefully, and it took the girl half a day for each sleeve. She spared not silk in the puffs either, with the result a most plcturesque pair of sleeves that would do credit to any olden-time court maiden or page.

The last sleeve is a short one of lace, ruffled in at the arm-hole and then caught up to the shoulder with a bow.

In the picture is shown an evening gown made with a Directoire coat of dark velvet. The coat sleeves are short, and turn back to show a wide facing of white satin. The skirt s of white satin striped with color. The velvet of the jacket is of a darker shade than the color stripe. The jacket, further, is trimmed with



four large buttons. The full front, of silk mus-[The 324 Ohio took part in the engagements gathered to the yoke in the back; from there it of the colors with white, particularly yellow, green, or blue.

> Brown or blue denim, either side out, whichever proves the better color, with brown velveteen, is recommended as being the strongest and best finishing for the bottom of skirts.

Pale pink is the shade most valuable in corals; however, the darker shades are also in demand, for the dainty jewelry made from coral is much in favor. It is particularly becoming to brunets, who rejoice in its color.

If the hands be broad it were wiser not to wear a ring or rings on the little finger.

The noise and rattle of putting coal on the fire sometimes is too much for an invalid, but there is a way of replenishing the fire with bags of coal that does away with this annoyance. The bags that groceries come in are useful for this. Several are kept filled, and put on one at a time through the stove doors, or if it be an open fire they can be laid right on the coals.

Susan B. Anthony says that we are en the verge of an era of unmarried women. Our civilization is changing. Daughters cannot be supported at home, and there is nothing there to busy them. Young women used to have to

ELSIE POMEROY McELROY.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Chronological Record of Operations from July 2 to 13, 1862.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Naval Operations on the Mississippi River and Bombard-

ment of the Vicksburg Batteries.

VIRGINIA.

Kentucky and Tennessee. Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan's First Raid-Surrender of Murfrees-

(Compiled from the Official Records of the War.)

boro, Tenn.

July 2.- The Confederate District of the Mississippi, embracing all the country west of Pearl River from its mouth to Jackson, Miss., and the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad to Grand Junction, constituted, and Maj.-Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, assigned to the com-

The Confederate District of the Gulf, includ-

ing all the country east of Pearl River to the parallel of latitude, constituted, and Brig.-Gen. on Sugar Creek, near Wadesburg, Mo. John H. Forney assigned to the command. Maj.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, relieved from command of a corps and announced as second in command of the Confederate is drawn up along the inside seam until it quite forces in Department No. 2, or Western Depart- stroyed on Hutchinson's Island. ment, and Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee, C. S. Army, was assigned to the command of the Army of

> mand on the 5th. Gen. Dix reports from Fort Monroe, Va., that we drove back the enemy pickets this morning some four miles. They are near New Kent

Courthouse." The 28th Pa., Knap's Pennslyvania battery. and a battalion of the 1st W. Va. Cav. marched from Middletown to Bucksford, Va. A reconnoitering party of six companies of cavalry advanced up Powell's Big Fort Valley and discovered about 800 Confederate infantry, with some artillery. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which two men of the Union force were

wounded. A squadron composed of the Boykin Rangers, Jeff Davis Legion, the Black Horse Company, 4th Va. Cav., and a section of the Stuart Horse | an expedition from the U. S. bark Arthur. Artillery engaged in skirmishing at Malvern Hill and near Haxall's Landing, Va. The Union forces consisted of the 3d Pa. Cav., 3d and 4th U.S., 1st battalion of the 12th U.S. 1st battalion of the 14th U.S., Battery G, 1st N. Y. Art., and 65th N. Y. Confederate loss, one killed: Union loss not reported.

A detachment of the 4th Ohio Cav. lost one man killed and two wounded in a skirmish at Huntsville, Ala. The schooner Walnut was captured by the

U. S. S. E. B. Hale off the coast of South Caro-The British schooner Volant, of Nassau, N. P., cargo salt, fish, etc., was captured by the U.

S. S. Albatross off Georgetown, S. C. July 2-24.—Bombardment each day (except the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 16th) of the Vicksburg batteries by the Mortar boats under Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, U. S. Army. July 3 .- Maj .- Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, assumed command of the Army of the West, by general orders dated Priceville, Miss.

A detachment of the 1st Ohio Cav. were attacked by between 200 and 250 Confederate cavalry, near Russellville, Ala., and lost two men killed and five wounded. Detachments from the 1st Indian and 9th Kan. Cav. encountered and deteated a body of Confederates, consisting of Clarkson's battalion, Missouri troops and Indians, at Locust Grove,

Ind. Ter. Col. Clarkson and about 100 men were captured. Union loss, two privates killed; Asst.-Surg. A. S. Holleday, of the Indian regiment, was accidentally killed. The British brig Lilla, of Liverpool, England, cargo drugs, etc., was captured by the U. S. S. Quaker City in the Hole in the Wall,

mont, U. S. N., shelled the Confederates opposite the mouth of Perry Creek, James River, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cav., under Capt. Reno, made a reconnoissance from Harrison's Landing on the Charles City Road, Va. They found the Confederates in position on the right of the road about one and a quarter miles from the mill

The U. S. S. Aroostook, Lieut. J. C. Bean-

neur Gen. Keyes's Headquarters, supporting a July 3-4.- A portion of Kimball's Brigade, the 7th W. Va., 4th and 8th Ohio, 14th Ind., and Battery A, 2d U. S. Art., engaged in skirmishes near Herring Creek and Westover, Va., with Trimble's Brigade and the Maryland Line of Ewell's Division, Jackson's Corps. Union loss, two killed and 17 wounded.

July 4.—The 8th Ill. Cav. made a reconnaissance from Harrison's Landing over the road traveled by them on the 2d for the purpose of succoring any wounded, sick, or stragglers who might be found. They soon encountered the enemy's pickets, and, being unsupported by infantry, returned to camp. Col. Bates, 13th Tex., commanding at Velasco.

Tex., reports that his command saved a beached schooner with some \$2,000 worth of stores, princirally medicines, from the blockading steamer off that port. Col. W. S. Walker, C. S. Army, reports that he drove the Union pickets at Port Royal Ferry, S. C., with a section of the Beaufort Artillery and a detachment of Co. I, 11th S. C.

ville, Tenn., on a raid through Kentucky. The schooner Richard O'Bryan, cargo drugs, etc., was captured by the U. S. S. Rhode Island off the coast of Texas. The Confederate armed tug Teaser was captured by the U. S. S. Maratanza, Lieut. Thos.

Gen. John H. Morgan's command left Knox-

H. Stevens, in James River, Va., just above Harrison's Landing. July 5 .- A detachment of the 7th Ill. Cav. had a slight skirmish on the Hatchie River. Miss., killing one, taking one prisoner, and losing one horse killed.

A detachment of the 4th Ky. Cav. (Union) lost one man killed and three missing in a skirmish at Battle Creek, Tenn Gano's battalion, Confederate cavalry, of Gen. John H. Morgan's command, were fired upon at Walden's Ridge, Teun., and one man

mortally wounded. July 5-7 .- Squire's battery (Washington Artillery of Louisiana), one piece of the Stuart Horse Artillery (Pelham) and a section of Rogers's battery (Loudoun Artillery) fired upon the Union transports on James River, Va., carrying supplies to the army at Harrison's

Landing.

Caruthers's Sharpshooters (La. Vols.) went on an expedition from Ponchaloula, La., to arrest certain parties supposed to be implicated in the murder of two men near the Springfield Bridge. They succeeded in capturing three of the murderers, with guns and ammunition, and killed one Adolph Dies, a Union man, and took two of his followers prisoners, with their arms. July 6 .- A detachment of 200 men of the 24th Ind. while on a reconnoissance attacked and drove in the enemy's pickets immediately upon the border of Grand Prairie, Ark. severe skirmish with the main force ensued. Union loss, one killed and 21 wounded. Col. Fitch, commanding Union forces, estimates

Confederate loss at 84 killed, wounded and missing. A detachment of the 3d Iowa Cav. engaged in a skirmish at Bayou Cache, Ark. The 5th Kan. Cav. engaged in a skirmish st

Salem, Mo. Maj.-Gen. Burnside sailed with reinforcements for the Army of the Potomac, leaving Brig.-Gen. John G. Foster in command of the Department of North Carolina.

July 6-8.-A detachment of the 13th Mo. S. M. Cav. while on a scout from Waynesville to three prisoners of Coleman's battalion, 10 horses, eight saddles and five guns, and destroyed their camp equipage. Union loss, one man wounded. Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Eppstein, in command, reports that he found four dead and one wounded Confederate on the field,

July 6-9 .- A detachment of the 1st Mo. Cav. while on an expedition from Warrensburg toward Black Water and Chapel Hill, Mo., in search of bushwhackers, killed three of them, and captured four horses and one mule. July 7.- A detachment of the 2d Mo. S. M.

Cav. lost two men wounded in a skirmish near | medals and the lack of informati n displayed. A detachment of the 2d Mo. Cav. (U. engaged in a skirmish at Inman Hollow, Mo. Action at Hill's Plantation, Cache River,

Ark., and skirmishes at Round Hill and Bayou De View. Union troops—detachments 33d Iil., nickel, and hence the uncertainty as to its 1st Ind. Cav., and 11th Wis. Confederate troops-Gen. Albert Rust's command. (Composition and loss unknown.) Union loss, six

killed and 57 wounded. A detachment of the 34th Ind. engaged in a skirmish near Duvall's Bluff, Ark. No casualties reported. The British steamer Adela was captured by

the U. S. steamers Quaker City and Huntsville near the Bahama Islands, The British steamer Emily, of Nassua, N. P., was captured by the U. S. steamer Flag and bark Restless in Bull's Bay, S. C. The Confederate schooner Uncle Mose, cargo

115 bales of cotton, was captured by the U. S. S. Tahoma off the coast of Yucatan. The U. S. S. Delaware, Lieut. S. P. Quackenbush, shelled the Confederate batteries below Westover, James River, Va., for three-quarters of an hour.

July 7-9 .- The 5th Pa. Cav., under the command of Maj. Jacob P. Wilson, made a reconnoissance from Yorktown, Va., through Gloucester, Matthews, and King and Queen Counties, Va. Loss, three wounded and seven captured or missing.

July 7-11.-Brig.-Gen. John S. Williams, C. S. Army, reports portions of his command as operating about Cumberland Gap, Tenn. July 8 .- The 5th Kan. Cav. lost one man

killed and three wounded in a skirmish at Black Run, Mo. A detachment of Co. K. 1st Iowa Cav., lost one man wounded in a skirmish at Pleasant

July 9 .- A detachment of the 1st Iowa Cav. lost three men wounded, one fatally, in a skir-Apalachicola, and as far north as the 32d mish with Quantrill's band at Lotspeich Farm, A detachment of the 6th S. C. battalion

Cav., under the command of Maj. R. J. Jeffords,

went on an expedition from Chapman's Fort to

Fenwick Island, S. C. Four boats were de-Expedition of the U. S. steamers Commodore Perry, (Lieut. C. W. Flusser, senior officer.) Ceres, Shawsheen, accompanied by a detachment of 40 men, 9th N. Y. Vols., distributed the Mississippi. Gen. Hardee assumed comamong the vessels, from Plymouth, N. C., up Roanoke River to Hamilton, having a sharp engagement for two hours with Confederate troops on the south bank of the river, landed 100 men at Hamilton, and captured the steamer Wilson. The expedition then returned to Plymouth, shelling the river banks, but elicit-

ing no reply. Union casualties, two killed and 12 wounded. The U. S. S. Monticello, Lieut. D. L. Braine, in attempting to destroy a blockade runner at New Inlet, N. C., exchanged shots with Con-

federate batteries on sbore. The Confederate schooner Reindeer, cargo cotton, was captured in Aransas Bay, Tex., by The First Brigade, Cavalry Divi-ion, of the Army of the Potomac, and Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, made reconnoissances on the Long Bridge road from Harrison's Landing, Va.

Tompkinsville, Ky., captured by the Confederate General John H. Morgan's command. Union loss, four killed, five wounded, and 24 captured or missing. Confederates, four wounded.

July 9-10.-The Confederate officers commanding at Pocotaligo and Adams Run, S. C., report a demonstration on the former place by the Union forces from Port Royal Ferry. July 10 .- The Confederate sloop Belle Italia and schooner Monte Christo, cargo cotton, was captured in Aransas Bay, Tex., by an expedition from the U. S. bark Arthur.

Two squadrons 3d Pa. Cav. went from Harrison's Landing, Va., to within three miles of Long Bridge, and encountered a light cavalry picket, killed one, dismounted two, and captured three men and two horses, and then went on to within six miles of White Oak Swamp without further signs of the enemy. A squadron of the 5th U. S. Cav. posted on the Nine Mile road, was reinforced with a squadron of the

1st N. Y. Cav., July 11. Comdr. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., with five gunboats and 10 mortar schooners (a portion of the Mortar Flotilla) withdrew from before Vicksburg, Miss., and proceeded north, via New Orleans.

sistant Adjutant-General, and Col. P. H. Sheridan, 2d Mich. Cav., went to Guntown, Miss., with a flag of truce, as bearers of dispatches to Gen. Bragg. July 10-12.-Lieut. T. McKean Buchanan, U. S. N., in the armed steamer Grey Cloud, a tender to the U. S. S. New London, on an expedition around Lake Pontchartrain, La., captured the schooner Union and yacht Spy.

July 11 .- Detachments of the 1st Iowa Cav. 1st Mo. Cav. and 7th Mo. Cav. lost five men killed and nine wounded in a skirmish with Quantrill's band at Big Creek Bluffs, near Pleasant Hill, Mo. A detachment of the 1st Mo. Cav. lost six

men killed and nine wounded in a skirmish with Quantrill's band at Sears's House, near Pleasant Hill, Mo. A detachment of the 4th Pa. Cav. made a reconnoissance from Harrison's Landing, Va., going to Jones's Bridge, Cole's Ferry, Barrett's Ferry, and beyond Sandy Point, in sight of UNE.]

Dancing Point, without finding the enemy. Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, assigned to command as General-in-Chief of all the land forces of the United States. The U. S. Steamers Cambridge, Monticello, and Stars and Stripes exchanged shots at long range with the Confederate batteries on Federal Point, N. C. Finding the Confederate guns of longer range than theirs the steamers with-

drew; and the Monticello then bombarded the Confederate batteries on Zeekes Island for one Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., assumed command of the James River (Va.) Flotilla, consisting of the following vessels: Wachusett, Galena, Cimarron, Mahaska, Tioga, Maratanza (monitor), Delaware, Aroostook, Yankee, Sebago, Port Royal, Genesee, Jacob Bell, Commodore Barney, Southfield, Morse, Currituck, Satellite, Cour de Leon, Dragon, Powell, and

Stepping Stones. July 12 .- Co. I, 1st Ohio Cav., engaged in a skirmish near Davis's Gap, Ala., Capt. S. C. Writer, commanding, and three men were wounded and two were captured. Lebanon, Ky., was captured by Brig.-Gen. John H. Morgan's command, with a large quantity of arms, ammunition, commissary

and medical stores, etc.

The British schooners Victoria (cargo cotton), the Bahama Islands.

July 12-17.- Reconnoissances were made by the infantry and cavalry of Gen. Pope's command to Culpeper, Orange and Madison Courthouses. Several slight skirmishes ensued en route. Union loss, one wounded and eight July 13 .- Action at and surrender of Mur-

freesboro, Tenn.; Brig.-Gen. T. T. Crittenden commanding Union forces, Brig.-Gen. N. B. Forrest commanding Confederate forces. Union troops-six companies 9th Mich., nine com-July 5-8.-A detachment of 18 men of the panies 3d Minn., four companies 4th Ky. Cav., three companies 7th Pa. Cav., two sections of Hewett's (Ky.) battery. Confederate troops-Wharton's Texas Rangers, 1st Ga. Cav. (detachment), 2d Ga. Cav., Spiller's Cavalry battalion and two companies of Kentucky cavalry. Casualties, Union-19 killed, 120 wounded, and 46 missing. The number surrendered not stated. Confederates-25 killed, and from 40 to 60 wounded.

One of Gen. Sherman's forage trains, guarded by 50 cavalry, was fired upon near Wolf River, Tenn., and one man was killed and three A detachment of the 1st Md. Cav. engaged in

a skirmish at Rapidan Station, Va. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's forces advanced from Hanover Courthouse upon Gordonsville, The Missouri State Guard relieved from duty east of the Mississippi River, and ordered to

join Maj.-Gen. Hindman, C. S. Army, com-

manding the Trans-Mississippi District. The Manayunk Monitor. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Can you in-

form me what became of the Manayunk moni-LAND, Youngstown, O. [The Manayunk was a single-turreted monitor, built at Brownsville, Pa., near Pittsburg, by Snowdon & Mason. In 1869 her name was changed to Ajax, and she is now lying in the James River, near Richmond, Va.-EDITOR

NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

THE GILLMORE MEDAL

They are made of Bronze and are Scarce for Reasons Mentioned. I have been interested in the several recent allusions in your valuable paper to the Gillmore At this moment of writing there lies (not deceptively) before me a Gillmore mount and a Grand Army badge. They look as if made of the same material. Apparently, some one has had his badge plated with either gold or silver or



composition. The Gillmore medals were bestowed by Gen. Quincey A. Gillmore upon worthy men for services on Morris Gland, & C. The order issued in the case reads as follows: DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD. FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 28, 1863.

General Orders, No. 74. Medals of honor for gaillant and meritorious con-duct during the operations before Charleston will be awarded by the Commanding General to number of the enlisted men of this command, net exceeding three per cent, of the present aggregate strength of those regiments, companies, or dethe batteries or trenches, candidates to be nominated by company officers, and sent through regular channels to approve or disapprove. The list to be examined and passed upon by boards appointed by post commanders, and be composed of field efficers only, and then forwarded to these Headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE. W. L. M. BURGER, A.A.G.

The first mention of these medals was found by the writer in a Northern paper, the New York Herald. In its issue of Oct. 15, '63, was the following: "Maj.-Gen. Gillmore has ordered a large number of bronze medals te be prepared for presentation to brave and meritorious soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the late campaign." The correspondent of that paper, in letter of Nov. 4, 1863. (Port Royal,) said that Gen. Gillmore had adopted the Napolean idea of awarding to such soldiers as deserve it, etc. The medals were made ("struck" is the technical term) by Ball, Black & Co., of New York. On one side appears in relief a representation of Sumter in ruins, and upon the other a fac simile of Gillmore's official autograph. Upon the buckle (i. e., face of the pinby some called a "bar") appears the name, company and regiment of the recipient. All the troops serving upon Morris Island during the time prior to date of the order, participated in the distribution, and substantially it was two to a company, the names to be selected by the company commanders. There was considerable feeling raised at the time about the distribution, and some regiments declined to receive them, because, as they argued, each man in the regiment was as deserving as any other. Some of the medals were not actually distributed till after the war was over. They were not ready at once, and the men selected became scattered. The medals are both rare and valuable. As proof of this, it may be mentioned that at the great procession in Boston, Mass., in August, 1890, (National Encampment, G.A.R.) only one Gillmore medal was noticed by the press .- D. ELDREDGE, Historian, 8d N.

H., 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass. Veteran Volunteers. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you

please answer the following questions: 1. How many soldiers of the late war re-enlisted as veterans in the field? 2. Under what call for troops did the nine-

months men enlist, and what time did they serve, as it seems they were allowed the \$400 veteran bounty? 3. How many original claims for pension have been filed under act of June 27, 1890, and how many claims filed under said act for in-

crease ?-GEORGE W. FOWLER, Latrobe, Pa. [1. It is not known how many soldiers enlisted as veteran volunteers during the late war, as a separate record of such enlistments was not kept. One of the best posted clerks in the War Department estimates the re-enlistments at 400,000; but he states that he does not wish this to be taken as the right number of such enlistments, as it is a mere guess on his part, as July 10-11.-Capt. Robert O. Selfridge, As-

there has never been a compilation made by the War Department. 2. Eighty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-eight men were enlisted for nine months under the call of President Lincoln of Aug. 4, 1862. At or near the expiration of their terms of service, in order to get as many of these men to re-enlist as possible, they were offered the veteran bounty of \$402. The provisions of this offer were also extended to other men who had served nine months in other or-

ganizations and had been discharged for various 3. From the passage of the act of June 27, 1890, up to Oct. 12, 1892, 920,367 claims have been filed, and 403,859 of these claims have been allowed. This includes widows, orphans, dependent parents, etc. Sixty-three thousand five hundred and seventy of these claims are increase, or additional, as they are called by the Pension Bureau.-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIB-

Criticising Congressman Belknap. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your paper of Jan. 12 contains an article by Charles E. Belknap in which he relates his experience on the march from Atlanta to the Sea. One incident he relates, which anyone who knows anything of the negro character will hardly believe-i. c. the desertion of an infant by its negro mother.

Atlanta to the Sea-not only that, but I have lived in the South among the negroes for 46 years, and my experience is that the maternal instinct is as deeply imprinted in the bosom of the negro as in those of other races. His story is another libel on an oppressed people. He has painted the negro pretty black throughout his article, and wonders what be-

I also made the march with Sherman from

of a certain individual in this world, and per-haps profit by his example.—GERALD W. FREEMAN, Beaufort, S. C. Grant Did Not Veto the Bounty Bill. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please an-

comes of black babies in the other world. If he

will read Acts V. 5 he will learn what became

swer the following questions to settle a dis-1. Was Jefferson Davis disfrauchised, or did he exercise the right of suffrage after the close and Ida (cargo assorted goods), of Nassan, N. P., of the rebellion? 2. You say in the issue of were captured by the U. S. S. Mercedita, near Jan. 5 that U. S. Grant did not vete any public pension bill. Did he not veto what was called an equalization of bounty bill some time during his eight years as President?-C. A.

RUTLEDGE, Onawa, Iowa. 1. Jeff Davis was disfranchised, and so remained to the day of his death. 2. Grant never vetoed the equalization of bounty bill.

-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.] Who Can Answer This?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please answer the following questions? Who served one day as President of the United States, and how it so happened? It was once in your TRIBUNE. Will some of the readers of your valuable paper tell who was the father of Pharaoh's daughter? The word Pharaoh is simply a title. There were three of the Pharachs by the name of Thotmes, three of the name of Amentroteb, and two of the name of Rameses. What was the girl's name who found Moses in the bullrushes? If you can spare room for the questions in your valuable paper it will be a favor.-Hugh J. Edwards, Heela, Wyo.

Ungallant.

[Youth's Companion.] Although American gentlemen have the reputation in Europe of allowing the female members of their families to do much as they please, they have not the name of possessing the quality which Frenchmen call gallantry. They are not makers of compliments. In support of this view a story told by an

points of interest in the mountains an elderly American and his somewhat querulous and fault-finding wife. "In this direction," said the guide, "there is most remarkable echo, which repeats clearly five times every word that is shouted. Shall I

English-speaking guide in the Alps is repeated.

The guide was conducting through various

show it to you?"

"Well, I guess not," said the old American. I can't holler none myself, an' I git words on the from my wife without hearin' on 'em five times over."